EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

if The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce
and Nussau streets, opposite the City Hall,
and Nussau streets, opposite the City Hall,
and delivered to City Subscribers for 12-) cents per week;
when they prefet hey can pay in advance at the Desk
for at monato of a year at the same rate. Single copies
for at which they be the control of the control

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Notices.-124 cents per line, each insertion. Business Notices.—124 cents per ille, each insertion, General Notices.—Six lines or less, each insertion, seems; over six lines 2 cents per line each day.

General Advertisements.—INSIDE—Eight lines, or less, each insertion, 50 cents; over eight lines, 6 cents are line each day.

OUTSIDE—Eight lines or less, each insertion, 25 cents; over eight lines, 5 cents per line per day, or 75 cents per over eight lines, 5 cents per line per day, or 75 cents per cents lines.

has per moun.

Retinopes and Temperance Notices and Marsinges and Fustal Invitations, not exceeding 36 words, will be hearted for 25 cents. Legal Advertisements-At the rates fixed by the

All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in Morning and Evening Editions. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Wednesday and Standay mornit free S1 per annown. Two copies for S3. Avertisements 6 cents is time each insertion.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE MEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

AVERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE GOUNTRY is published every Saterday Morning, at the low price of \$2 per seem in advance. Eight copies for \$30, or twenty copies to see address for \$30, and the paper in no case continued repetition of the sate of the sate of the paper in the case continued in the page. The property of the sate of the paper in the case continued in the page. The property of the page is the property of the page in the page in the page is the page in the page in the page is the page in the page in the page is the page in the page in

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, b published on the departure of each Mail Steamer of Chagres. Price 6 cents per copy.

Chagres. Price 6 cents per copy.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

IN SENATE WASHINGTON, May 15. After the presentation of numerous petitions, and the transaction of other morning business, the bill to promote the progress of the Useful Arts was made the special order for 12} o'clock to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Gen. Roger Jones was taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of

the bill for the admission of California and the establishment of Territorial Governments. Mr. Dorglas expressed a desire to get a test vote upon the separation of the measure for the admission of California from the other subjects. With that view he moved to lay the bill under consideration on the table, in order to take up the bill for the umission of California, which was negatived 21 to 28 as follows:

28. as follows:
YEAS-Measra Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Barton, Corwin, Chase, Clathe, Cooper Davis of Mass, Dodge of Wis, Bougias, Feich, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smite, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster and Tales.

Sheids, Shila, Sprance, Wales, Wales, Wales, Wales, Raies, Raies,

Mr. CLAY said if the Senator's object was to es-Ar. CLAY said if the Senator's coject was to establish slavery in Territories now free, he was entirely opposed. The object of the Committee had been to leave the question on slavery to the Lex Lexi, which he believed and argued prohibited African slavery in the Territories acquired from

Mr. Rusk defended the title of Texas to the Rio Grande against imputations which he understood

Mr. Clay to have east upon it.

Mr. Clay denied that he had gone into the question of title; his position was that no matter how poor the title of possession to a territory, the Ext Let of the Territory continued the same as before its acquisition, until the acquiring power should, by Legislative act, extend its laws over said Termory.

Mr. Rusk proceeded at considerable length, in support of the claim of Toxas, stating in the course of his remarks, that the Prosident had recently in-structed his Federal officers in the disputed territory not to interfere in any controversy which may arise between the citizens of the Territories and the State authorities of Texas, in vindication of the

tate jurisdiction.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said his object in moving the amendment was to ascertain distinctly whether or not the people of the South were to be permitted to go into the Territories proposed to be established with their descriptions. He believed that the South had gree of security. He believed that the South had the right to carry their property into the territories. He claimed some protection in its use and enjoy-

Mr. CLAY opposed the amendment, admitt that its effect would be as Mr. Davis stated. He would vote against it on the ground that the section as it stands gave all proper protection to citizens of the South. He appealed to those who had act dwith Mr. College whether the section to citizens of the South. ed with Mr. Calboun, whether they could persist in asking the positive introduction of Slavery into Territories! Would not the average of the country into Territories? Would not the exercise of such power admit the power to prohibit Slavery? But again. Why should Senators embarrass the pending proposition by an attempt to secure a provision protecting Slavery, where it could not and would

protecting Slavery, where the state of the South.

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle,

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle,

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle,

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle,

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle, for the recognition of the rights of the South.

Mr. YULEE said that he had voted to lay the bill

Air. YULEE said that he had voted to lay the bil on the table this morning, for the purpose of expressing his discountenance of the entire scheme presented by the Committee of thirteen, and proceeded with some general remarks adverse to the bill and report. In the course of his observations he expressed his surprise at the position taken by Mr. CLAY, who, in the Missouri contest, eloquently and right to the South, but consistent with human by that the North should respect and single to the south should respect and single the south should respect and single the south should respect to the should ty that the North should permit and aid in the diffusion of Slavery in the Territories. He (Mr. Yo LEE; could be satisfied with no such scheme of set-tlement as the one proposed, nor any that failed to recognise the rights of the South, and vindicate its honor.

Mr. FOOTE expressed his gratification that Mr YELEE was the only Southern mun who, by a direct vote, had felt himself called upon to express his entire disapprobation of the compromise. He halled this fact as an omen of good, and hoped that after an interchange of opinion in the Senate, the views and feelings of all Southern gentlemen would be so modified as to secure their support to the measure.

Mr. FOOTE proceeded at length in support of the proposition that the Mexican laws repealing Slavery in Mexico, were no longer in force in the newly acquired Territories, arguing, therefrom, that the provision of the bill leaving the question of Slavery in the Territories to the Lex Loci, not only Slavery in the Territories to the Lex Loci, not only recognized, but confirmed the rights of the South. The Senator from Florida, therefore, had founded his opposition to the bill upon a controverted, and, as he believed, incorrect assumption. He also read passages from the Sonthern address, and argued to show that Mr. Yulee had repudiated the position taken in that paper. In conclusion, Mr. Foote gave notice that if Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected, he would move to amend the tenth section of the bill, so as to provide in terms, that the Territorial Legislature shall neither establish nor inhibit African Slavery. The debate continued between Messrs. Foo e and Yulee, the former occupying the greater portion of the time until 4 o'clock, when Mr. Foote gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By Bain's Electre-Chemical Telegraph.
Mr. STANLY, from the Select Committee to inquire what persons, who held office under the last Adstration, were correspondents of newspapers, and interfered with elections, asked that the Committee be authorized to employ a Clerk, and have power to send for persons and papers.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X....NO. 2834.

Mr. HIBBARD moved an amendment, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether, during the last Administration, any letter or letters were in the possession of Abbott Lawrence and Truman Smith to the effect that Gen. Taylor was in in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and whether the President said that he would approve a Territorial bill containing said Proviso; and whether Gen Taylor, when helling office under the Government, wrote letters, to be published in political papers, designed or having a tendency to promote the election of said Taylor to the Presidency. [Laugh-

Mr. STANLY preferred that this subject be refer red to a separate Committee of five Democrats and four Whigs, and then let gentlemen "lay on, Mac-

Mr. HIBBARD said it was not the purpose of the Mr. Hibbard said it was not the purpose of the minority of the Select Committee to embarrars the inquiry; on the contrary, they wished to remove all impediments. He was willing to waive the advantages which would result from a separate Committee, and would confide the subject to that of which the gentleman is Chairann, being composed of five Whigs and four Democrats.

Mr. Baylly said that, as the inquiry seemed to have been started to splighteen history as to the su-

Mr. BATLI said that, as the inqury seemed to have been started to enlighten history as to the au-thor of the Bondelcund letters—not letters signed Zachary Taylor—he was opposed to the resolution, and moved to lay it on the table. But the motion

was disagreed to.
The Speaker decided that Mr. Hibbard's amend-

ment was out of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Obio, desired to offer an amend ment, which was that said Committee inquire into and report what were the opinions of General Cass prior to the election of 1848, as to the constitutional power of Congress to improve rivers and harbors, and which the noise and confusion prevented him from making known; also, what is the true construction of Mr. Polk's letter to Kane, on the subject of Protection. [Laughter and cries of

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order Mr. Featherston saw no reason why a Specia Committee should have a clerk, when the Stand Committees should have a clerk, when the Standing Committees, except two, are denied clerks, and moved to strike out that portion of the resolution. Under the operation of the previous question, the motion was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Baylly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills for the payment of Navy pensions, and revolutionary and other pensions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Strong, testimony relative to the Lowa contested election case was ordered to

the Iowa contested election case was ordered to

Mr. SCHENCK understood the documents were Mr. SCHENCK understood the decuments were voluntiated, and said if the testimony was ordered to be printed they would not be laid on the tables of the members till next year. He suspected that there was certain new testimony on the case which prompted such action as may lead to delay.

Mr. McGAUGHEY said the Committee were

Mr. McGAUGHEY said the Committee were unanimous in ordering the report to be printed, and in the meantime their report would be made.

Mr. SCHENCK would have objections to printing, if it took the precedence of all other printing.

Mr. STRONG replied that the testimony presented six or seven important points, and the fact that the testimony is voluminous showed that the House cannot act understandingly unless they have it before them. He moved that Mr. Schenck's motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, being the motion of Mr. Brooks, made weeks ago, to reconsider the vote by which the communication from the Sec-

the vote by which the communication from the Sec retary of State, enclosing the letter of the British Minister, was referred to the Committee on Fo Mr. BROOKS said that the British Minister had

requested that the constwise trade from our At-lantic ports to the Pacific be surrendered to Great Britain, in consideration of certain concessions which she gives us by her navigation act of last January. The second demand was, that American registers shall be given to British vessels. The third, that the contemplated modifications of the Tariff should not be made: and the British Minister took especial occasion to say, if this be not done, it will produce disagreeable effects on public opinion in England. This communication should not have gone to the Committee on Foreign Aftirs. Part should go to the Committee on Commerce, and the other to the Committee on Manufactures, and this was his motion. The subject should not be transferred from Congress, nor be matter for negotiation He quoted from the Navigation Act, and said it stood on the statute book, subject to the repeal by steed on the statute book, subject to the repeal by the Queen and her privy counsellor, in whole or in part, at any moment: therefore we should not give her any portion of our coasting trade, or modify our Tariff to suit her. She has given little, and would take much. She has no right to ask for coasting trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Before we consent to this, we should demand of her the restoration of the rights we enoved under the treaty of ed to give American registers to British vessels, because Britain has given registers to American vessels; but this she has given to vessels all over the world. It was concession for her own interest.

he world. It was concession for her own interest. Mr. Calvin (Whig), of Penn. spoke about the depression of manufactures under former low tariffs, and the freshness imparted to them by the protection, we are met by a protest from her Brit-annic Majesty. This Mr. Calvin denounced as an interference unprecedented, impertinent and re-prehensible. He advocated the restoration of speprenensible. He advocated the restoration of specific duties, the abolition of the warehousing system, and, in conclusion, moved that so much of the Message under consideration as relates to the Tariff be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Baylly (Loco), of Va. moved that so much of the letter of Mr. Balwer as related to the Tariff be referred to the Committee of Ways and Manue.

which is the only one that can act specifically on raising or lowering the Tariff, and reporting Money bills. He moved the previous question, but he was not sustained.

Mr. Moone (Whie) of Penn said it had become

a tangible reality that the act of '46 was for the interests of the British Government. Are we to study the interests of England, and consult public opinion there? Were generally any such purpose? When he should so far forget himself as to act with fear, lest he should displease England, his constituents would tell him to resign a position which, by such conduct, he would dis-grace. Let gentlemen meet the wishes of Eng-land, and what then? The next demand will be to do away with our revenue system entirely. It was novel to have intimated to us by a foreign source, that we must consult the interests of England rather than our own. If the amendment of his colleague (Mr. Calvin) should be voted down, he would move one, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an additional duty on iron, and substituting specific or ad valorem duties.

Mr. BAYLY—I beg to say that the gentleman s propositions shall meet no opposition from me.

Mr. STANLY (Whig) of N. C.—Do you mean to say you are in favor of an increase on iron?

say you are in favor of an increase on iron!

Mr. Baylı - Not at all. I will not object to an

investigation.

Mr. M. LANE (Loco) of Md. with a view to dis pose of the subject new, that the Census and Mint bills be taken up-tomornow, moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Without taking the question on pending amend-ments, the House adjourned.

DEATH BY DROWNING.-An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Charles at upon the body of Joseph Waters, who was found drowned at the foot of said street, yesterday morning. Deceased was a native of New York, 33 years of age, and has been missing from his residence, corner of West and Charles sts. about three weeks. Ver-

Sudden Death.—The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of Julien Montague, a native of France, 32 years of age, who arrived on Friday last from Havana, and while walking is. The coroner was presented to be a superior of the coroner was presented to be a superior of the coroner was presented to be a superior or the coroner was yesterday to be a superior or the coroner was yesterday called the coroner was yes the coroner was yesterday called the coroner was yes to be coroner was yes the coroner was yes to be coroner was yes the coroner was yes to be coroner was yes to be coroner was yes to be coroner was yes the coroner was yes to be coroner was yes to be coroner was yes the coroner was yes to be coroner was yes to be coroner was yes the coroner was yes to be coron while walking in Fulton at. on Tuesday evening, suddenly fell dead in front of No. 94. A verdict of death by disease of the lungs was rendered by the Jury. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850.

VEGETARIAN CONVENTION. Organization of the "American Vegetarian

Society." Yesterday morning a fair concourse of American Vegetarians assembled in Convention at Clinton Hall for the purpose of organizing an American Vegetarian Society, and to disseminate a knowledge of the true system of Dietetics.

At 10 o c'ock the meeting was called to order by Dr. ALCOTT of Boston, and Dr. JOEL SHEW of New-York was appointed President of the Convention, pro tem. A number of letters from invited guests, unable to attend, were read by the Secretaries. Among these were friendly communications from Gerritt Smith, Peterboro'; Dr. David Prince, St. Louis; Prof. Mussey of Cincinnati; Mr. Wm. C. Charin of R. I.; Mr. Horsell of London, and others-all expressing sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

These letters having been read, a Committee of three was appointed to nominate Officers of the Convention, who soon returned and reported the following names, which were adopted, and the

Convention stood organized, viz: President-Rev. WM. METCALFS, Philadelphia.
Vice Presidents-Rev. O. H. Wellington, Boston: Getman Blake, Pepperell, Mass. Dr. Joel Shew, New-York
Secretaries-Joseph Mescalfe, Philadelphia; Dr. Colin M.
Dick, Long. Island Beerstaries Joseph Metcalfe, Philadelphia; Dr. Colin M. Dick, Long Island Rev. Mr. METCALFE, on assuming the Chair, ad-

Dick, Long Island
Rev. Mr. METCALFE, on assuming the Chair, addressed the Convention in a few appropriate remarks—illustrating his own experience in Vegetables, and stating briefly the objects of the meeting. We are here, he said, to endeavor to form a Vegetarian Society of individuals favorable to the dissemination of the principles advocating a Vegetable Diet. It will be for you to consider whether it is well to form an Association of this kind. The subject is one of a deeply interesting nature. It is near forty-one years@continued Mr. M.) since I have made use of any kind of fish or meat. I have raised a family—some of whom are here present—and have children and grandchildren who have never tasted any meat. The consequences of this system of Dietetics has been altogether satisfactory. We have passed unharmed through epidemics of the most virulent character—the Yellow Fever, and the two seasons of the Cholera. All these things go to confirm more fully the sentiment long ago emissed that the distribute heat detacted to health best go to confirm more fully the sentiment long ago em-braced, that the diet best adapted to health, best adapted to the enjoyment of life, and to the devel-opment of the higher powers of our nature, is that

comment of the higher powers of our nature, is that of the Vegetarian nature.

Some discussion followed these remarks of the President—and Committees were appointed to draft a Constitution and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. These Committees having retired, the discussion was renewed.

Dr. Benoatha of Lebanon Springs, gave in his experience. He had been a Vogetarian of and on, for several years; but had used animal food in small quantities. However, though not a strict quantities. However, though not a strict

of this Reform in Dietetics.
Mr. JONATHAN WRIGHT of Philadelphia—Had Mr. Jonathan Whight of Philadelphia—Had been a Vegetarian for forty years; reared a family of eight children; originally had eleven—lost three, some by the croup, and could not tell whether that complaint or the doctors finished their career. Mr. complaint or the doctors finished their career. Are complaint or the doctors finished their career. W. first adopted Vegetarianism from religious motives. He believed that God designed Man to exist on Vegetables—had placed him in Paradise to live on the fruits of the earth—and afterward commanded him to draw his sustenance from the ground he was to till 'in the sweat of his brow. The Divine will (said Mr. Wright) has evidently been expressed in favor of sustaining human lie from expressed in favor of sustaining human lite from the Vegetable Kingdom, and Humanity might easily save itself much labor and excitement if people would simply exches meat.

- The Committee on the Constitution now returned and reported. We annex a rapid summary of the leading features of the new organization, as finally agreed upon-under the title of the

AMERICAN VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

The objects of this Association are to Induce habits of abstinence from the flesh of animals as food by the dissemination of information upon the subject, by means of verbal discussions, tracts, essays and lectures, exhibitor the many advantages of a physical, intellectual and moral chartages of a poyera, intersection and more car-acter, resulting from Vegetarian habits of diet; and thus to secure through the association, example and efforts of its members, the adoption of a princi-ple which will tend essentially to true Civilization, to universal Arotherhood, and to the increase of human happiness generally.

The Constitution provides that the officers of the

The Constitution provides that the officers of the Society shall consist of a President, nine Vice-Presidents. Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers form a Business Committee—any four of whom form a quorum.

Any person desirous of premoting the objects of this Society, may become a member by registering his name on its roll, and paying to its funds the sum of 25 cts. Annual sub-reciption St. The payment of \$70 constitutes a life member. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held in the autumn of each year, at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. The officers shall be exceed at each annual meeting, and shall have the entire management of the Society, and be authorized to raise voluntary subscriptions in its behalf.

-At the Afternoon Session, the chief business was the final adoption and completion of the Con-stitution, the main facts of which are given above.

The Resolutions reported by the Committee were read and adopted, with the preceding Declaration and Preamble. We subjoin these entire, as

ration and Preamble. We subjoin these entire, as follows:

Man is evidently responsible to certain physical, mental and moral laws. Obedience to these will secure health and happiness; while disobedience inevitably preduces misery and evil Natural laws form an unique barmonicus system, and Man prankes of this prevaling beauty in every law of his being. Constitutions may indeed differ—but there must be a othersal law for the atomsch as well as for the lungs. And the species of food prescribed by the universal law for the human stomach, will be found to comport but with the physical abilities, health, and the exercise of the intellectual and moral powers. Vectrantantam unfolds this Universal Law of Man's being. He observance is a stepping-atome to a higher singe of existence, and removes obstructions which hinder the fulfillment of Man's highest aspirations, and it is the inicit to a new and hoder life.

With these views impressed on our minds, we, who are here assembled in American Vegetarian Convention, have hereby.

Resolved, That Compara'tve Anatomy, Human Physiology, and the chemical analysis of different animal and farinceous substances unifiedly proclaim the position that not only the Human Race may, but should substate upon the productions of the Vegetarian principle of Diet derivasits most ancient authority from the appointment of the Creator to Man, when he lived in purity and peace, and was blessed with he shit and happiness in Paradise.

Resolved, That though the use of animal food be claimed under the ancien of succeeding times, it rests only on the premium seconded to Man in fits degraded condition, and is a departure from the appointment of the Creator.

Resolved, That there is found in the Vegetable Werld, every element which enters into the animal organization; and that combinations of these elements in the Vegetable Kingdom, are best adapted to the most natural and healthy nourishment of Man.

Resolved, That the sprobation of Man's unsophisticated and unbiassed powers of taste, sight and emel ar Man is evidently responsible to certain physical,

fired That we will personally interest ourselves

of New-York, and all publications having for their objects the promotion of a knowledge of the laws of our being. Resolved, That we hall with joy the progress of the Vegelerian cause in England where large Societies exist which in one or two instances embrace nearly 500 members. Resolved, That it is advisable to organize State and local Vegelerian Societies wherever practicable, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of procuring public Lecturers, and diffusing facts and principles in the Science of Man.

Another committee having been appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Society for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were reported-and unanimously elected:

OFFICERS OF THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

President - Dr. W. A. ALLCOTT.

Fike Presidents - Dr. R. D. Mussey, of Ohio; Sylvester

Graham, Mass Y. P. Stewart, Troy, N. Y.; H. H. Hite,
Va.; Dr. Prince, Mo.; Joseph Wright, N. J.; Dr. Joel

Shew, New-York; Wm. C. Chapin, R. I.; Joseph Metcalfe, Penn.

Recording Secretary...Dr. R. T. Trallof New-York

Treasurer-Samuel R. Wells of New-York.

The publication of the Proceedings of the Convention, officially, was then proposed; but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act as their judgment may dictate. The Convention then adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION-A SCENE.

At 71 in the evening, a much larger audience than had attended during the day, gathered in the Hall to listen to addresses by SYLVESTER GRAHAM, Dr. ALCOTT, and others. The opening remarks were delivered by Dr. ALCOTT-the President of the newly-formed Society-and were heard with profound attention. The Dr.'s observations were pithy and to the purpose, and told upon the unbelievers in his audience. On reference to the kinds of food best adapted to secure health, the Dr. leclared that Bread is in its largest sense the staff of life. He included Potatoes, Puddings, &c. in the of corn, wine and oil-not fermented wine, but the juice of fruits, and milk. and similar substan juice of fruits, and milk. and similar substances of an oleaginous nature. He urged the use of fruit as being admirably adapted to secure health and as an excellent substitute for meats. The mingling of medicine and food on the table was denounced in pointed terms. Banish meat, fish and fowl and the seasonings—the castor filled with medicines will disappear. He alluded to the inordinate use of saleratus in families as being a great source of evil in regard to health. In Nova Scotia there is a much larger amount of saleratus used among the people than in any other communused among the people than in any other commu-ity, and the physicians say that it is the cause a large amount of mortality to children and sick-ness to all classes. Fruits should be used at the regular meals, not at all times promiseuously. Reularity is essential to the establishment of a

Dr. Sylvester Graham then rose and declared that he did not feel like talking to night. But he would say something, which he proceeded to do. It is now nineteen years, (said the Dr.,) since I first addressed an audience in this Hall. Then I had many listeners-now I have few. He went on to contrast times past and times present, and la-mented the sad decrease of the interest which had formerly been awakened in his labors. Then, he formerly been awakened in his labors. Then, he said, he was fired with ardor, and he spoke as he could not speak to night. He made, however, a very long speech, which kept the audience till 10 o'clock, and which produced some very peculiar scenes. After proceeding for some time in a mingled strain of lamentation, irony, indignant remocatrance against misrepresentations, and replies to sundry assaults, Mr. G. finally lameded out in a verbose commentary on the sayings and doings of the well-known Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Wieting. Mr. G. did not fancy an assertion alleged to have been made by Mr. W. respecting the merits of the Graham system; and took especial pains to blow away the cobwebs. He thought it was not fair that the flippancy of "picked-up lecturers" passes for eviflippancy of "picked up lecturers" passes for evi-dence against all arguments of a scientific charac-ter; and considered it surprising that any man having a just claim to scientific knowledge should at and up before a New York audience, (as he allered had been done by Dr. W.) and resist the truths of Comparative Anatomy—by asserting that Man cannot be fully developed without the use of animal feed. This seemed preposterous in the eyes of Dr. G.

Here the speaker was checked by the verification.

—Here the speaker was checked by the verita-ble Dr. Wigtino himself, who proceeded to refute and deny the assertions just made by Dr. Graham. The consequences of this interruption soon grew quite exciting—the 'lie' being given freely and great commotion prevailing in all parts of the room. In the midst of the uproar, Dr. Wietino stated in a simple sentence the doctrine be holds regard-ing diet—viz: That small quantities of meat, if judiciously used, could not be injurious to the con-stitution.

br. Graham resumed his remarks—but presently came down on Dr. W. again. The Dr. again r plied. Personalities ensued—the audience side some one way and some another, and finally the Chairman came forward to restore order and begged there might be no further interruptions. Dr. Grae his last sally on the position assumby Dr. Wieting—and, with the exception of a slight skirmishing afterward (which was greeted with hisses—styled "geese" by the hissed-at:) the meeting at last became quiet.

Dr. Graham went on to establish his principles by a variety of humorous illustrations. He had no doubt that mankind possesses a constitutional capacity for flesh-cating; as they have a constitution capacity for Tobacco, Rum and the Devil! Yet he staked his reputation on the ground that flesh is not necessary for Man, and that Man is not by nature a flesh-eating animal.

The remarks of the Dr. being thus concluded, the meeting adjourned-and with it the first convoca tion of the American Vegetarian Society. May they all long live and prosper !

CITY ITEMS.

RAIS .- Up to the time of going to press the City was wrapped in a wet blanket. Down the Bay there was all through the day a dense fog, which rolled up inland after dark, accompanied by a ligh wind which seemed to blow the rain in all direct tions, so that it rained as much inside one's un brella as outside. The streets were muddy and dismal, and the lamps only shone bright enough to make water seem like wet flag-stones, betraying every one into unexpected pools. It was a warm growing rain, nevertheless, but pleasanter to the Park grass than such night-walkers as Editors and Policemen. If a few warm, clear days come after this juicy spell, we shall see the trees-the only Buddhists left, since the day of the Hindoo my thology-don their belated garments in double quick time. The Summer will soon make her morning call, and they must not be caught in un-

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF THE N. Y. UNION THEological Seminary .- This Society held its annual meeting at the Seminary on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The design of this Society is repre sented to be "to perpetuate that mutual interest which its members felt as students of the Semina ry; to promote an acquaintance among the gradu ates of all the classes; to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of the Alumni in advancing the best interests of their Alma Mater; and, by an address narratives of personal experience, friendly counsel and exercises of devotion to increase the piety of its members and their usefulness in the work of the Lord."

The attendance at this meeting was larger tha usual, and the exercises were of more than ordina ry interest. Rev. Mr. Aiken of Gloucester, Mass was first called to preside, and opened the meeting PRICE TWO CENTS.

with prayer. He soon resigned the chair to Rev. Mr. Hopper, one of the Vice-Presidents, who made a few introductory remarks. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected: Rev. Wm. Patton of Hartford, Conn. was chosen President : Rev. H. Slauson of Northumberland, Saratoga Co. N. Y. and Rev. N. C. Locke of Brooklyn, N. Y. Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. Addison Cary of New-York Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. Wm. Belden of New-York Recording Secretary Rev. R. S. S. Dickinson of this City was appointed Secretary pro tem. Rev. Mr. Rich of Harwich, Conn. read an obituary notice of his deceased classmate, Rev. Noah F. Packard, who died at New-Orleans in the year 1847.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the deep sympathy of the Alumni in the prosperity of the Seminary, and pledging their efforts to premote its best interests. After the transaction of other miscellaneous business, an opportunity was given to each one to give a brief account of his labors and experience. The time thus occupied was a most delightful season of fraternal intercourse. The meeting was closed with singing a parting hymn and with prayer.

ANOTHER BROADWAY IMPROVEMENT .- The large building on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-st. is fast coming down, to give place to a splendid store of brown-stone, which is to be erected for J. & J. Cox. Ix the course of a few years, at the present rate of improvement, Broadway will be a double row of freestone palaces, reaching frown Bowling Green to Grace Church, divided by a pavement of smooth and solid granite blocks .-Until this devoutly prayed-for consummation, we must consent to be smothered in dust, thumped by falling bricks, driven into the mud by piles of rub bish and in nightly danger of tumbling into unguarded cellars.

MAY-DAY .-- A very pleasant May celebration was held in a private dwelling, at the corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts. on. Friday night last, by the scholars of Ward School No. 23.

THE PACIFIC .- We learn that the steamer Pacific will not be ready for her trial trip until some time next week. In the meantime the work of finishing, which is well advanced, will go on as rapidly as possible. It is probable that the public will have access to her on Wednesday or Thurs-

INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS .- The number of foreign immigrants landed at this port within a week past, exceeds that of an equal number of days in any former year. To give some idea of the amount of humanity with which we are now flooded, we give a list of the vessels carrying passengers, which

have arrived since last Friday :	
Albert Gallatin	Baltimore 300 New-World 223 Cosmo 130 Roscins 470 Ophelia 294 Delaware 35 Lebanon 219
Ivanhoe 380 Rheig 97 Enterprise 310 Lebanon 255	Living Age
Hun purey Purrington 84 Kaie rlowe 239 Haguenot 300 Charles Crooker 544	Ei Dorado. 249 Annie 213 Kosmes 138 Wm. Rathbun 350
Minnesota	

This statement does not include cabin passengers, nor those who came in smaller vessels from various parts of Europe, which would probably swell the list to pear eleven thousand.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The regular meeting of this Board did not take place last evening, owing to the want of a quorum, 19 members being requisite for that purpose and but 17 present. On mo tion, the Board adjourned to meet on Welnesday

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, May 11, the following gentlemen were pronounced duly qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors, and were admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State of New York, viz : William Mills, Patrick McGregor, N. Millard, William Mootry, J. J. Dean, Fred. A. Hally, Isaac Pomercy, E. A. Post, John G. Vose, J. Alex. Wagstaff, J. M. Davies, F. J. Kip, George A. Hant, James S. Bosworth, Thomas Carroll, D. S. Easton

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.-We are glad to care that the two vessels of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, which are now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, taking in their stores, will sail i a few days. There has been no difficulty in enlisting men for the service. The number of applications greatly exceeded the number required. The enthusiastic spirit manifested by all connected with the Expedition angurs well for its success.

A HUNGARIAN POET .- We learn that the venerable Odon Beothy, whom we have already announced as on his way to this City, is accompanied by a celebrated Hungarian Poet, Baron Zosiko of Transylvania, one of the members of the late Hun-

THE PARK THEATER SITE.-The ruins of the old Park Theater, which have distigured Park-row for a year past, are, we are glad to learn, soon to be replaced by four handsome brown-stone stores .-Two of the lots have been purchased by J. J. Phelps, of the firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co. who will shortly commence the removal of the walls and rubbish. The other two stores are also soon to be built by Wm. B. Astor. They will be 150 feet deep, with a front of about 26 feet on Park-row .-We understand that T. Thomas & Son are to be the architects.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY .- A correspondent writes: "I have been astonished not to have found in your paper some notice of the first performance of the New-York Harmonic Society." If the writer had read The Tribune he would have been spared some trouble and considerable astonishment. DEDICATION.-The Presbyterian Church erected

by the Mi ses Lenox, corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and Madis n.av. was dedicated on Sunday evening last. Dr. Philips deliver d the sermon to as AN OLD SOLDIER DEAD .- Vajor N. N. HALL .

gallant officer in the War of 1812-15, died in this City a few days since. He was aid, at one time. to Gen. Gaines, and at the attack on Fort Erie headed the charge which cleared a captured bastion when in possession of the enemy. MUSICAL CONVENTION.-The New-York Musical

Convention and Teachers' Class commenced its Annual Session of ten days on Tuesday last, in the Rutgers-st. (Dr. Krebe's) Church. The number in attendance is much larger than last year, there being gentlemen present from twelve States of the on. The exercises are under the direction of Messrs. Hastings, Wallace, Woodbury and othersand consist of lectures on the Science and Practice of Music, and daily practice with orchestra accompaniments. The Oratorio of Absalom is unde rehearsal, and is to be given as a Free Concert at Dr. Krebs's Church on the evening of the 22d. A

number of the church choirs of the City are joining in the preparation, and several distinguished artists from other cities are to assist; among them, a female voice of great beauty, which was trained in the Musical Academy at Berlin.

I. O. O. F .- The R. W. Grand Lodge of South ern New-York held an adjourned session last night at National Hall, Canal st. Charters were granted for two new Lodges : Papacton Lodge, No. 411, to be located at Grahamaville, Sullivan County, and Red Hook Lodge, No. 412, Red Hook, Datchess Co.

It is rumored that Rev. Mr. Harwood, sonin law of Dr. De Kay, the eminent naturalist, is to be rector of the new Grace Church Chapel

The building adjoining the Murray at House is being demolished to make room for the enlargement. The additional expenditure on the hotel is calculated at \$30,000.

FIRE.-At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon ther was a fire in a stable in Eleventh st. near Dry Dock-st. It was subdued with very little damage

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made

yesterday:
BY A. J. BLEECKER & CO.—May 15
House and lease of 1ot 31 Hammersly-st.
House and lot 49 East 16th-st.
do do 17 Rose-st.

do do 17 Rose-st.
2 do on 19th-st. near 5th-avenue. \$2.075 each.
2 do on 19th-st. near 6th-avenue. \$2.075 each.
1 do on 15th-st. near 3th-avenue.
1 do on 15th-st. near 2d-avenue.
1 do on 15th-st. near 2d-avenue.

BENEFIT AT THE TABERNACLE.—There will be a grand Temperance Demonstration at the Tabernacle to-night. A Complimentary Benefit will be given to Mr. F. W. KELLOGG, the well-known advocate of Temperance, at which ex-Mayor HAR-PER will preside, and Addresses be delivered by HORACE GREELEY, P. T. BARNUM and F. W. KEL 1.000. In addition, the Hatchiason Family will sing a number of their best songs. This will be a most interesting occasion and will be sure to command a crowded attendance. We are not sure, but we think it is Barnom's first appearance on any stage. Lay aside your quarters, and when found, buy a ticket.

We call the attention of the Public to the discourse on the "Prophetic Scriptures," to be delivered this evening by Stephen Reed, Esq. of this City, (a notice of which will be found in another column,) at the Medical College, 67 Crosby st.

REFRACTORY COCKROACHES .- A correspondent writes to us from Brooklyn that he tried the Magnetic Powder on cockroaches, and-it didn't kill them. This shows an utter want of principle-or rather, of taste-on the part of the cockroaches. Vermin that could thus fly in the face of Magnetism, are unfit to live. We have never been trou bled with cockronches and therefore never tried it, but we would suggest that our friend take one of the animals by the "scruff of the neck" and put about half a tea-spoonful of the powder in its mouth, closing its jaws that it may not spit it out sgain. This would be a good test.

There will be a public exhibition of the Solar Microscope and Philosophical Apparatus attached to Ward School No. 2, corner of Ninth-st. and Third av. to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. This School ranks among the best of the Ward Schools.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY .- An elegant filate, with about \$75 and a box of surgical instru-ments were yesterday found by officer Hopkins of the Lower Police Court, in the store of H. Robiason, No. 151 Bowery. The property was stolen some time since from the house of Dr. Wells in Brooklyn, by some person unknown.

INQUEST .- The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Beach st. N. R. upon the body of an unknown man about 40 years of age, who was found in the dock. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, had sendy hair and whiskers, and was dressed in a sack overcont, cloth pants, vest, striped shirt and thick soled boots, and appeared to have been in the water some weeks. Verdict to have been in the water some weeks.

NEWARK ITEMS.

FOURTH OF JULY .- The Newarkers are thinking of the usual patriotic celebration. A meeting to make arrangements is called for the 22d inst.

The N. J. Historical Society will meet today. John R. Broadhead will read a paper, the members will dine together, and in the evening Dr. Bethune is to lecture at Library Hall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organ-The Compromise-The Southern Organ-The Galphin Committee-Mr. Mc-Curdy-Mr. Webster.

The change anticipated in my dispatch of yesterday has taken place, and ALLEN A. HALL, Esq. late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is henceforward to conduct The Republic, the official organ of the President and his Cabinet. How far th change will tend to restore harmony to the Whig party, or to bring about a more desirable and confidential relation between the Whigs in Congress and certain members of the Cabinet, it must be left to time to determine. No one who is a Whig in principle but will join in the hope that the experiment may be attended with the utmost success. Mr. HALL has great prudence, and if left untrammeled will, in my judgment, accomplish a great deal of good.

Mr. CLAY's speech on the Compromise will have, I trust, a favorable influence upon the country, as well as the minds of those who hold to a certain extent within their control the future destinies of this country.

The design of starting a purely sectional paper in this city, for the purpose of advocating South interests alone, disconnected from all party influences, will not contribute much to the settlement of the Slavery question. If The Union is regarded as heterodox at the South, a pretty accurate conclusion may be drawn as to what will be the temper and tone of this new Southern organ. It is the very thing the Abolitionists desire above everything else, for the promotion of their schemes, and it will have a greater effect in augmenting the ranks of radical Free-Soiliam throughout all the Free States than all other causes combined. The friends and supporters of the National Era, the Anti-Slavery paper in this city, are in raptures at the idea of this sectional Southern Organ, and maintain that it will be the means of increasing their circulation double what it is now. Neither of the three political papers in Washington, scarcely ever refer to the Napers in Washington, scarcely ever roller to the National Era in any way, and never enter into any controversy with that print. The Southern Organ will at once commence a warfare upon the Abolitionism of The Era, and that will beget agitation, the very thing to give importance to The Era, and out of that agitation and the imprudence of Southern men, hundreds and thousands will be drawn into the vortex of sectional controversy, who have

The very attempt to start this new sectional paper, shows the increased necessity that exists for some equitable and just Compromise of the Slavery question. Buch adjustment cannot be had, unless the Northwest come forward in a body as the me-diator between the extremes of the two sections of